US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Designing Functional or Full-scale Operations-based Exercises with Lessons Learned, Artificialities and

Realism







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Contents

- More than a year before the exercise
- Within a year before the exercise
- During exercise design meetings
 - Artificialities
 - Realism
- Exercise Execution
 - Realistic Expectations



Operations-based Exercises

- Functional or full-scale
 - Complex
 - Resource intensive
 - Multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional
 - numerous first responders
 - Field operations
 - Command Post
 - Test many facets of emergency response and recovery
 - Incident or Unified Command System
 - Real-time
 - Stressful environment
 - Mirrors a real event





Role of Exercise Planners

- Initiate the process
- Homeland Security Exercise and
 - **Evaluation Program**
 - primary responsibility
 - Design
 - Execute
 - Evaluate
- Includes local, regional, national response communities

More than a Year before the Exercise

Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan (MTEP)

- facilitate exercise coordination throughout your agency, with interagency partners, and other stakeholders
- budgets
- involve outside agencies and organizations as well as industry participants
- coordinate training and exercises with your stakeholders



Government and Industry Cooperation and Participation

- From government perspective
 - Industry participation critical
 - Everyone needs early notification
 - scheduling functional and full-scale exercises
 - minimum a year or two before the operationsbased exercise
 - budget personnel and equipment
 - commitment to participate, plan

Within a Year Before the Exercise



 Multi-agency Pre-exercise training

- Content of contingency plans
- Better understanding of roles and responsibilities within the Incident **Command System**
- Specific training that is associated with exercise objectives; i.e. shoreline cleanup assessment; alternative response capabilities

During Exercise Design Meetings

- Artificialities may prepare the response organization:
 - When to start the exercise
 - Command post set up prior to the exercise

Develop a pre exercise Organization Chart

(ICS form 207)



When to Start the Exercise

Factors

- Time: 1, 2 or more days



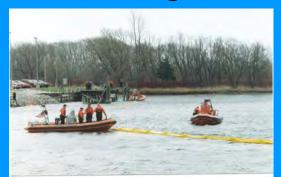
- Start with incident, notifications, on scene response, command post
- Day 2 or later issues
- Can multi-agencies participate outside normal business day
- Balance field activities with maximize multiagency personnel to work within ICS

How much can you do in 1 day?

Will time be actual, condensed, or

simulated?

- Incident occurs
- Notifications
- Initial response on scene
- Mobilization to a command post
- Mitigation tactics







One Day Exercise

- Night time
 - Real or simulate
 - notifications
 - first responders on scene
- Day time

 Mobilization to command post for meaningful ICS work

Field mitigation tactics

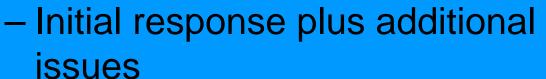


Multiple Day Exercise



Do more

Initial response





Week 2; Month 2







Designation (Co.)	
Incident Name	111
Date Plan Prepared	
Prepared By: J. Ser. Law.	
Operational Period Covered by This Plan:	
Date: Start	
Time: Start	Finish
OSC MATERIAL MANAGEMENT	i.
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RP: manufacture of his	32
TABLE OF CO	ONTENTA
Till Anadest Briefing, ICS 201 (ps)	Till Organization Assignments (CS 203 (oil)
Diely Migral	Division/Group/Assignment List, ICS 764 (n
E Summary of Current Actions	Rudio Communications Plan, ICS 205 (ell)
(A) Current Organization Chart	Medical Plan (CS 200 (o))
E Resource Summery	E Daily Schedule of Meetings, (CS 208 (cir)
(a) National Objectives, ICS 202 (cit)	Incident Status Summary, ICS 200 (cal)
Tissy Sanity & Houth Message	Environmental Operations Plan, ICS 212 (o
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Drills

- Separated from and performed independent of functional or full scale
 - notifications
 - Multi-agency first responders on scene
 - Mobilization to and establishing a command post





Pre exercise Command Post set up

- CPs should be identified in Contingency plans for large scale response organization
 - No: opportunity to address issues
 - Space; infrastructure; power; phones; internet; computer network; interagency communications
 - Yes: opportunity to test and verify



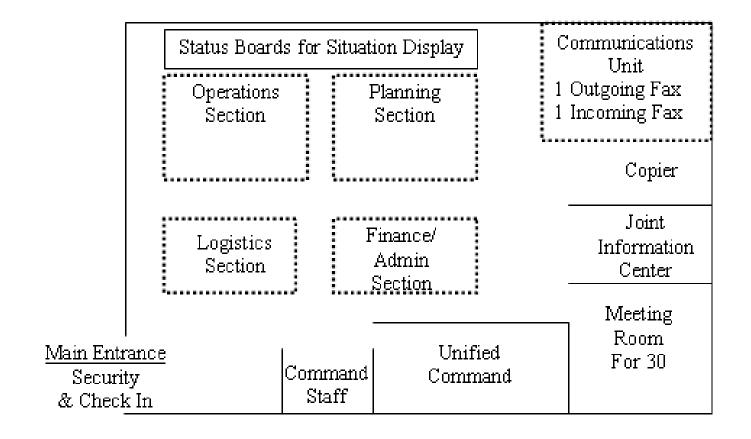
Pre exercise Command Post set up

- Maximize multi-agency team work:
 - Recommend set up command post before exercise
 - Minimum: phone lines and phones
- Even pre-established command posts have modifications and rearrangements
- Document lessons learned for plan



Command Post Designs

Proposed Command Post Design



Command Post Designs

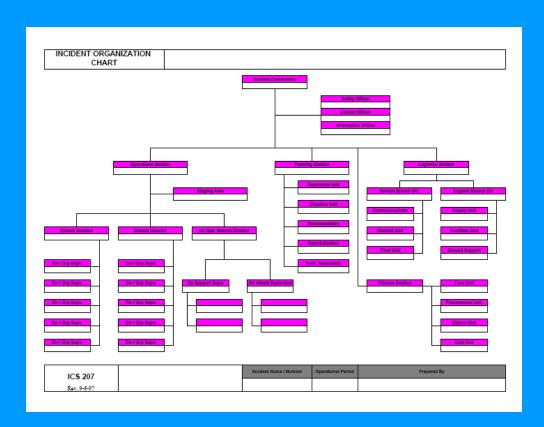




Left CP uses hard partitions to separate working areas within a gymnasium and bottom right remains open within a warehouse.

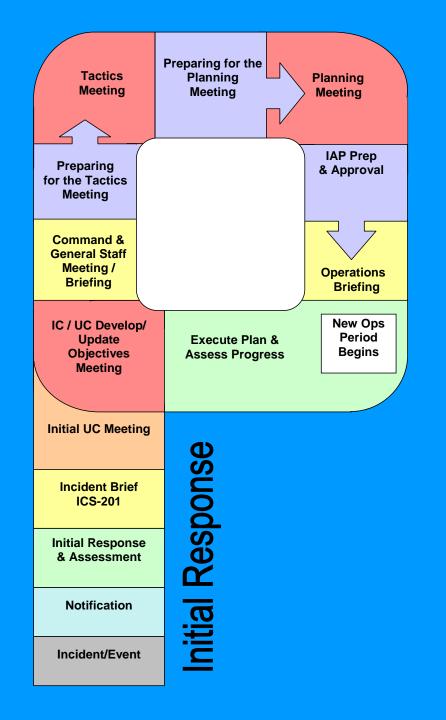
Develop a Pre Exercise Organization Chart (ICS form 207)

- Why? minimize chaos at check in
- Always lost personnel
 - Experienced LiaisonOfficer (LNO)
 - Assist placing into organization
 - At check in have designated area to wait for the LNO



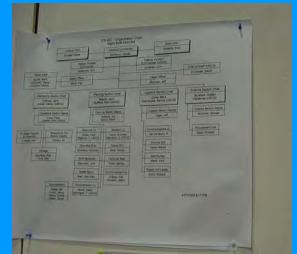
Develop a Pre Exercise Organization Chart (ICS form 207)

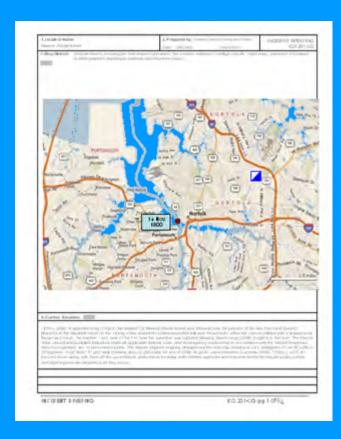
- Use experienced Incident Management Team (IMT) personnel
 - In conjunction with your unit's personnel
 - Fill key command and general staff ICS positions
 - Planning Section Chief
 - Planning P process
 - Develop an Incident Action Plan



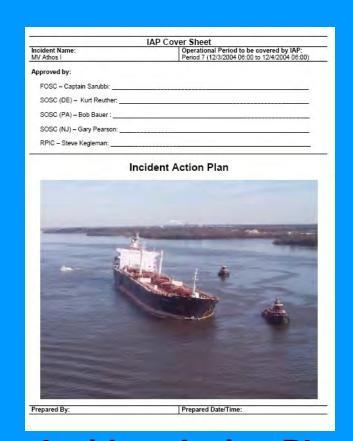
Develop a Pre Exercise Organization Chart (ICS form 207)

- Lessons learned:
 - Contingency plans should include sample 207s for anticipated incidents such as security, pollution, or mass rescue.
 - 207s should not list specific names, but rather organizations within your community
 - Individual organizations develop own Watch Quarter and Station Bills to identify personnel by name





Incident Briefing, ICS 201



Incident Action Plan

- Pre-exercise, When and how to develop
- Factors
 - Time for exercise: 1, 2 or more days
 - Objectives: notifications, initial response, day 2 or later issues
 - Transfer of command
 - Incident Commander to unified command
- For exercises that run real time beginning with an incident occurring
 - players do it all: notifications, response on scene to mitigate the scenario
 - players develop the 201 and or the IAP.



- If the exercise begins several hours or days after initial incident:
 - simulates notifications
 - initial response and/or later
- Design team develops the 201 or IAP
 - Need input from real primary decision makers
 - incident commander(s) or unified commander's
 - A separate table top exercise with these primary decision makers
 - Document decisions and actions taken up until the start of the exercise

Lessons learned:

- You need the primary decision maker at the TTX
- Representative may not portray their supervisor
- Exercises have started with primary decision maker disagreeing with representative
- Exercise time is lost to readdress actions and decisions
- Exercise may continue with limited senior engagement
- When representative is used, ensure the primary person reviews at least 2 weeks before the exercise



IAP Cover Sheet				
Incident Name: MV Athos I		Operational Period to Period 7 (12/3/2004 08:	be covered by IAP: 00 to 12/4/2004 08:00)	
Approved by:				
FOSC - Captain Sarubb	6.			
SOSC (DE) - Kurt Reut	her:			
SOSC (NJ) - Gary Pear	son:			
	incident	Action Plan		
	incident	Action Flan	4	

Plan Field Operations

- Test new strategies and tactics or validate existing ones
- Exercise command and control on scene

Test communications between the multi-

agencies





Test Strategies and Tactics

Safety:

- Field activity challenges without injuries
 - Multi-agency 1st responders demonstrate
 - Who is in charge.
 - Process to identify and address safety hazards
 - Identify the public safety and health issues
- Overseen by "Controller Safety Officer"



Test Strategies and Tactics

- Oil and chemical exercises:
 - Deploy tactical pollution response equipment per protection strategies in the Area Contingency Plan.
 - Deployed equipment will tell:
 - Performance standards for environment of geographic area
 - Identify circulation patterns and natural/historic collection areas
 - Necessity for supplemental equipment
 - Limitations of launch sites
 - Adequacy of on scene mobile command posts
 - Lessons learned for plan



Test Strategies and Tactics

- Area Maritime Security (AMS) exercises:
 - Identify all resources per law enforcement agency; capabilities
 - Clarify Rules of Engagement/Use of Force Policy; per scenario
 - Demonstrate multi-agency vessel/facility boardings
 - Marine Transportation
 Safety Act regulated
 facilities implement all
 security
 measures per
 Maritime Security level.



Exercise Command and Control

- Multiagency first responders arrive on scene
 - Who is in charge of the scene; per agency
 - Understand each others authority, jurisdiction, responsibility, role, and resources
 - Respond in accordance with a plan
 - Team or unilateral
 - HAZMAT teams



Communications



- Multi-agency communication challenges
 - Geographic area,
 platforms, equipment
 - capabilities and limitations
 - Some areas met with Communications Plan
 - equipment,frequencies, process
- Lessons learned

Exercise Execution

- Developing an Incident Action Plan within a normal business day: realistic or artificial?
 - Challenging for a new response organization
 - Need experienced Incident
 Management Team
 - Quality IAP with assignment lists (204s)



Exercise Execution

- Resolve participant frustration:
 - Use experienced and knowledgeable IMT in key ICS positions or as mentors/coaches
 - For 2 day or more exercise, continue with the Planning P process on day 2 where it ended on day 1
 - For 1 day exercise,
 focus on quality and
 let the Planning P
 process proceed as
 far as it can



Conclusion

Designing exercises that provide:

- Proper stakeholder exercise notification
- Pre-exercise training
- Pre-identifying and logistically setting up a command post
- Appropriate field operations
- A pre-exercise organization chart



Optimizes time for:

- Multi-agency personnel to work as a team
- Individuals to be proficient in ICS
- Develop a quality Incident Action Plan